

Court File No.: T-306-22

FEDERAL COURT

B E T W E E N:

CANADIAN FRONTLINE NURSES AND KRISTEN NAGLE

Applicants

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT OF STEVEN SHRAGGE

Court File No.: T-316-22

FEDERAL COURT

B E T W E E N:

CANADIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION

Applicant

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT OF STEVEN SHRAGGE

Court File No.: T-347-22

FEDERAL COURT

B E T W E E N:

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION FOUNDATION

Applicant

and

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT OF STEVEN SHRAGGE

FEDERAL COURT

B E T W E E N:

**JEREMIAH JOST, EDWARD CORNELL, VINCENT GIRCYS, and HAROLD
RISTAU**

Applicants

and

**GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, HER MAJESTY IN RIGHT OF CANADA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA, and MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

Respondents

AFFIDAVIT OF STEVEN SHRAGGE

I, Steven Shragge, of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario, AFFIRM THAT:

1. I am a Senior Policy Advisor with the Privy Council Office, Security and Intelligence Secretariat. I have held this role since June 2021. My duties include monitoring and coordinating operational and policy issues related to national security in consultation with security departments and agencies, providing advice and support to the National Security and Intelligence Advisor to the Prime Minister, and supporting the Cabinet Process for files within my purview. I have worked in various government departments over the last 20 years and have been employed at the Privy Council Office (PCO) since October 2020 in national security-related functions.
2. I have operational knowledge of the mandates, memberships, and practices of decision-making and coordination structures. I do not have direct knowledge of Cabinet, council and ministerial deliberation and decision-making discussions during the days directly preceding the declaration of a public order emergency on February 14, 2022.
3. I have personal knowledge of all matters hereinafter deposed to, except where I have stated that my knowledge is on information and belief, in which case I have identified the source of my information and believe it to be true.
4. A report to the Houses of Parliament entitled “February 14, 2022 Declaration of Public Order Emergency Explanation pursuant to subsection 58(1) of the *Emergencies Act*” (“the Section 58 Explanation”) was prepared by the Government and tabled in the House of Commons on February 16, 2022 and in the Senate on February 21, 2022. As stated in the *Emergencies Act* (the Act), the s. 58 Explanation contains an explanation of the reasons for issuing the declaration. At the same time and pursuant to the Act, the Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations was also tabled in the House of Commons and in the Senate. Attached hereto and marked as **Exhibit “A”** is a copy of the Section 58 Explanation. Attached hereto and marked as **Exhibit “B”** is a copy of the Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations, dated February 16, 2022.

5. The Section 58 Explanation states that the decision to issue the declaration was informed by robust discussions at three meetings of the Incident Response Group (IRG) on February 10, 12 and 13, 2022. The IRG serves as a dedicated emergency committee to advise the Prime Minister in the event of a national crisis or during incidents elsewhere that have major implications for Canada. The IRG is a coordination body responsible for promoting a prompt federal response to an incident to keep Canadians safe and secure, at home and abroad. The IRG is intended to provide advice to the Prime Minister, as well as help support coordination and information exchange amongst Ministers and drive forward a whole-of-government response to incidents.
6. The IRG is a working group of ministers. Membership can vary based on the nature of the incident and include both Ministers and other officials as required. Incidents are diverse and can include natural disasters, global security events, and the illegal blockades.
7. On February 10, 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau convened the IRG on the ongoing illegal blockades taking place across the country. Prime Minister Trudeau was joined by ministers and senior officials who were actively engaged and working closely with provincial and municipal governments, and who were assessing the requirements and deploying all federal resources necessary to help them get the situation under control.
8. The IRG subsequently met on February 12 and 13, 2022, leading up to the Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency. Those meetings also included Prime Minister Trudeau, Ministers and senior officials.
9. In addition, I am aware that Cabinet met on February 13, 2022.
10. On February 14, 2022, the Governor in Council declared a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act* in respect of the illegal blockades occurring nationally.
11. Cabinet met again on February 15, 2022 at a regular meeting of Cabinet.

12. The *Emergency Measures Regulations*, SOR/2022-0021, and the *Emergency Economic Measures Order*, SOR/2022-22, were enacted on February 15, 2022.

13. On February 16, 2022, the Honourable Marco Mendicino brought a motion that, pursuant to section 58 of the Act, the House of Commons confirm the declaration of a public order emergency proclaimed on February 14, 2022. The motion was presented together with the Section 58 Explanation and the Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations. Attached hereto and marked as **Exhibit "C"** is a copy of the Motion dated February 16, 2022.

14. On February 21, 2022, the motion passed with 185 votes in favour and 151 votes against. Attached hereto and marked as **Exhibit "D"** is a copy of the House of Commons Journals dated February 21, 2022.

15. On February 23, 2022, the declaration of a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act* was revoked.

16. I make this affidavit in response to the applications for judicial review in court file numbers T-306-22, T-347-22, T-316-22, and T-382-22 and for no other or improper purpose.

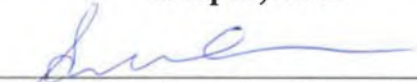
AFFIRMED BEFORE ME at the City of)
Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario)
this 4th day of April, 2022)
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Commissioner for Taking Affidavit

LSO: 639974


STEVEN SHRAGGE

This is **Exhibit "A"** referred to
in the affidavit of
Steven Shragge
Affirmed before me this 4th day
of **April, 2022**.



A Commissioner for taking affidavits

LSO 63497W

February 14, 2022 Declaration of Public Order Emergency

Explanation pursuant to subsection 58(1) of the *Emergencies Act*

Declaration of Public Order Emergency

On February 14, 2022, the Governor in Council directed that a proclamation be issued pursuant to subsection 17(1) of the *Emergencies Act* declaring that a public order emergency exists throughout Canada that necessitates the taking of special temporary measures for dealing with the emergency.

In order to declare a public order emergency, the *Emergencies Act* requires that there be an emergency that arises from threats to the security of Canada that are so serious as to be a national emergency. Threats to the security of Canada include the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective. A national emergency is an urgent, temporary and critical situation that seriously endangers the health and safety of Canadians that cannot be effectively dealt with by the provinces or territories, or that seriously threatens the ability of the Government of Canada to preserve the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Canada. It must be a situation that cannot be effectively dealt with by any other law of Canada. Any measures taken under the *Act* must be exercised in accordance with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and should be carefully tailored to limit any impact on *Charter* rights to what is reasonable and proportionate in the circumstances.

The *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency* made on February 14, 2022 specified that the public order emergency is constituted of:

- (i) the continuing blockades by both persons and motor vehicles that is occurring at various locations throughout Canada and the continuing threats to oppose measures to remove the blockades, including by force, which blockades are being carried on in conjunction with activities that are directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property, including critical infrastructure, for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective within Canada,
- (ii) the adverse effects on the Canadian economy — recovering from the impact of the pandemic known as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) — and threats to its economic security resulting from the impacts of blockades of critical infrastructure, including trade corridors and international border crossings,
- (iii) the adverse effects resulting from the impacts of the blockades on Canada's relationship with its trading partners, including the United States (U.S.), that are detrimental to the interests of Canada,

(iv) the breakdown in the distribution chain and availability of essential goods, services and resources caused by the existing blockades and the risk that this breakdown will continue as blockades continue and increase in number, and

(v) the potential for an increase in the level of unrest and violence that would further threaten the safety and security of Canadians.

The proclamation specifies six types of temporary measures that may be necessary to deal with the public order emergency:

(i) measures to regulate or prohibit any public assembly — other than lawful advocacy, protest or dissent — that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace, or the travel to, from or within any specified area, to regulate or prohibit the use of specified property, including goods to be used with respect to a blockade, and to designate and secure protected places, including critical infrastructure,

(ii) measures to authorize or direct any person to render essential services of a type that the person is competent to provide, including services related to removal, towing and storage of any vehicle, equipment, structure or other object that is part of a blockade anywhere in Canada, to relieve the impacts of the blockades on Canada's public and economic safety, including measures to identify those essential services and the persons competent to render them and to provide reasonable compensation in respect of services so rendered,

(iii) measures to authorize or direct any person to render essential services to relieve the impacts of the blockade, including measures to regulate or prohibit the use of property to fund or support the blockade, to require any crowdfunding platform and payment processor to report certain transactions to the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada and to require any financial service provider to determine whether they have in their possession or control property that belongs to a person who participates in the blockade,

(iv) measures to authorize the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to enforce municipal and provincial laws by means of incorporation by reference,

(v) the imposition of fines or imprisonment for contravention of any order or regulation made under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act*; and

(vi) other temporary measures authorized under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act* that are not yet known.

These measures have been implemented by the *Emergency Measures Regulations* and the *Emergency Economic Measures Order*.

Section 58(1) of the *Emergencies Act* requires that a motion for confirmation of a declaration of emergency, signed by a Minister of the Crown, together with an explanation of the reasons for

issuing the declaration and a report on any consultation with the lieutenant governors in council of the provinces with respect to the declaration, be laid before each House of Parliament within seven sitting days after the declaration is issued.

Background leading to the declaration of emergency

The “Freedom Convoy 2022” was the first manifestation of this growing movement centered on anti-government sentiments related to the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Trucker convoys began their journey from various points in the country, and the movement arrived in Ottawa on Friday, January 28, 2022. Since then, the movement has only continued to gain momentum across the country, with significant increase in numbers in Ottawa as well as protests and blockades spreading in different locations, including strategic ports of entry (e.g., Ambassador Bridge, Ontario; Coutts, Alberta; and Emerson, Manitoba).

Participants of these activities have adopted a number of tactics that are threatening, causing fear, disrupting the peace, impacting the Canadian economy, and feeding a general sense of public unrest – either in favour or against the movement. This has included harassing and berating citizens and members of the media, slow roll activity, slowing down traffic and creating traffic jams, in particular near ports of entry, as well as reports of protesters bringing children to protest sites to limit the level and types of law enforcement intervention. The movement has moved beyond a peaceful protest, and there is significant evidence of illegal activity underway. Regular citizens, municipalities and the province of Ontario have all participated in court proceedings seeking injunctive relief to manage the threats and impacts caused by the convoy’s activities, and a proposed class-action has been filed on behalf of residents of Ottawa.

Anecdotal reports of donations from outside Canada to support the protesters were given credence when, on February 13, 2022, hackers of the crowdfunding website, GiveSendGo.com, released hacked data that revealed information about donors and the amount of donations directed to the protesters. According to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation’s February 14, 2022 analysis of the data, 55.7% of the 92,844 donations made public were made by donors in the U.S., compared to 39% of donors located in Canada. The remaining donors were in other countries, with the U.K. being the most common. The amount donated by U.S. donors totaled \$3.6 million (USD). Many of the donations were made anonymously.

Requests for Assistance and Consultations

The federal government has been in contact with its provincial counterparts throughout this situation. Some requests for federal support to deal with the blockades were from:

- the City of Ottawa for policing services;
- the Province of Ontario with respect to the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, Ontario; and

- the Province of Alberta with respect to tow truck capacity at the Coutts port of entry.

For further details on the consultations, please see the Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act Consultations*.

Emergency Measures Taken by Ontario and other provinces

On February 11, 2022, the Province of Ontario declared a province-wide state of emergency under its *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, in response to the interference with transportation and other critical infrastructure throughout the province, which is preventing the movement of people and delivery of essential goods.

Measures that have since been implemented under these emergency measures include: fines and possible imprisonment for protesters refusing to leave, with penalties of \$100,000 and up to one year of imprisonment for non-compliance.

On February 12, 2022, the Ontario Government also enacted legislation under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, (Ontario Regulation 71/22) making it illegal and punishable to block and impede the movement of goods, people and services along critical infrastructure. New Brunswick has announced that it will update its *Emergency Act* to prohibit stopping or parking a vehicle or otherwise contributing to the interruption of the normal flow of vehicle traffic on any road or highway. Nova Scotia similarly issued a directive under its *Emergency Management Act* prohibiting protests from blockading a highway near the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border.

No other province has signaled its intent to take similar steps.

As detailed in the Reasons below, the convoy activities have led to an emergency that arises from threats to the security of Canada and that is so serious as to be a national emergency.

Reasons for Public Order Emergency

The situation across the country remains concerning, volatile and unpredictable. The decision to issue the declaration was informed by an assessment of the overall, national situation and robust discussions at three meetings of the Incident Response Group on February 10, 12 and 13, 2022.

The intent of these measures is to supplement provincial and territorial authorities to address the blockades and occupation and to restore public order, the rule of law and confidence in Canada's institutions. These time-limited measures will be used only where needed depending on the nature of the threat and its evolution and would not displace or replace provincial and territorial authorities, nor would they derogate provinces and territories' authority to direct their police

forces. The convoy activities and their impact constituting the reasons for the emergency as set out in the *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency* are detailed below:

- i. **the continuing blockades by both persons and motor vehicles that is occurring at various locations throughout Canada and the continuing threats to oppose measures to remove the blockades, including by force, which blockades are being carried on in conjunction with activities that are directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property, including critical infrastructure, for the purpose of achieving a political or ideological objective within Canada;**

The protests have become a rallying point for anti-government and anti-authority, anti-vaccination, conspiracy theory and white supremacist groups throughout Canada and other Western countries. The protesters have varying ideological grievances, with demands ranging from an end to all public health restrictions to the overthrow of the elected government. As one example, protest organizers have suggested forming a coalition government with opposition parties and the involvement of Governor General Mary Simon. This suggestion appears to be an evolution of a previous proposal from a widely circulated “memorandum of understanding” from a group called “Canada Unity” that is taking part in the convoy. The “memorandum of understanding” proposed that the Senate and Governor General could agree to join them in forming a committee to order the revocation of COVID-19 restrictions and vaccine mandates.

Tactics adopted by protesters in support of these aims include slow roll activity, slowing down traffic and creating traffic jams, in particular near ports of entry, as well as reports of protesters bringing children to protest sites to limit the level and types of law enforcement intervention. The intent of the protestors at ports of entry was to impede the importation and exportation of goods across the Canada-U.S. border in order to achieve a change in the Government of Canada’s COVID health measures in addition to other government policies.

Trucks and personal vehicles in the National Capital Region continue to disrupt daily life in Ottawa and have caused retail and other businesses to shutter. Local tow truck drivers have refused to work with governments to remove trucks in the blockade. The Chief of the Ottawa Police Service resigned on February 15, 2022 in response to criticism of the police’s response to the protests.

Convoy supporters formerly employed in law enforcement and the military have appeared alongside organizers and may be providing them with logistical and security advice, which may pose operational challenges for law enforcement should policing techniques and tactics be revealed to convoy participants. There is evidence of coordination between the various convoys and blockades.

Violent incidents and threats of violence and arrests related to the protests have been reported across Canada. The RCMP's recent seizure of a cache of firearms with a large quantity of ammunition in Coutts, Alberta, indicated that there are elements within the protests that have intentions to engage in violence. Ideologically motivated violent extremism adherents may feel empowered by the level of disorder resulting from the protests. Violent online rhetoric, increased threats against public officials and the physical presence of ideological extremists at protests also indicate that there is a risk of serious violence and the potential for lone actor attackers to conduct terrorism attacks.

To help manage these blockades and their significant adverse impacts, the *Emergency Measures Regulations* prohibit certain types of public assemblies ("prohibited assemblies") that may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace by: (i) the serious disruption of the movement of persons or goods or the serious interference with trade; (ii) interference with the functioning of critical infrastructure; or (iii) the support the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property. They also prohibit individuals from (i) participating or causing minors to participate in prohibited assemblies; (ii) travelling to or within an area where prohibited assemblies are taking place, or causing minors to travel to or within 500 metres of a prohibited assembly, subject to certain exceptions; and (iii) directly or indirectly using, collecting, providing, making available or soliciting property to facilitate or participate in a prohibited assembly or to benefit any person who is facilitating or participating in a prohibited assembly. Foreign nationals are also prohibited from entering Canada with the intent to participate or facilitate a prohibited public assembly, subject to certain exceptions.

The *Emergency Management Regulations* also designate certain places as protected and provide that they may be secured, including Parliament Hill and the parliamentary precinct, critical infrastructures, official residences, government and defence buildings, and war memorials.

- ii. **the adverse effects on the Canadian economy — recovering from the impact of the pandemic known as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) — and threats to its economic security resulting from the impacts of blockades of critical infrastructure, including trade corridors and international border crossings**

Trade and transportation within Canada and between Canada and the U.S. is highly integrated. Border crossing, railway lines, airports and ports of entry are integrated and are adversely affected where one or more of the components is blockaded or prevented from operating under normal capacity.

Trade between Canada and the U.S. is crucial to the economy and the lives and welfare of all Canadians. Approximately 75% of Canadian exports go to the U.S., generating approximately \$2 billion in imports/exports per day and \$774 billion in total trade between the two countries in 2021.

Blockades and protests at numerous points along the Canada–U.S. border have already had a severe impact on Canada’s economy. Protests at the major ports of entry at the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, Ontario; Emerson, Manitoba; Coutts Alberta; and, Pacific Highway in British Columbia, each of which is critical to the international movement of people and goods, required the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) to suspend services.

An essential trading corridor, the Ambassador Bridge is Canada’s busiest crossing, handling over \$140 billion in merchandise trade in 2021. It accounted for 26% of the country’s exports moved by road in 2021 (\$63 billion out of \$242 billion) and 33% of the country’s imports (\$80 billion out of \$240 billion). Since the blockades began at the Ambassador Bridge, over \$390 million in trade each day with Canada’s most important trading partner, the U.S., has been affected, resulting in the loss of employee wages, reduced automotive processing capacity and overall production loss in an industry already hampered by the supply shortage of critical electronic components. This bridge supports 30% of all trade by road between Canada and the U.S. The blockades in Coutts, Alberta, and Emerson, Manitoba, have affected approximately \$48 million and \$73 million in trade each day, respectively. These recent events targeting Canada’s high volume commercial ports of entry have irreparably harmed the confidence that our trading partners have in Canada’s ability to effectively contribute to the global economy and will result in manufacturers reassessing their manufacturing investments in Canada, impacting the health and welfare of thousands of Canadians.

In addition, throughout the week leading up to February 14, 2022, there were 12 additional protests that directly impacted port of entry operations. At two locations, Pacific Highway and Fort Erie, protestors had breached the confines of the CBSA plaza resulting in CBSA officers locking down the office to prevent additional protestors from gaining entry.

More specifically, disruptions at strategic ports of entry in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario prior to the declaration of the emergency included:

- Ambassador Bridge, Windsor, Ontario: The busiest crossing along the Canada-U.S. border had been blocked since February 7, 2022. After an injunction was issued on February 11, 2022, law enforcement started to disperse protesters. On February 13, 2022, police enforcement action continued with reports of arrests being made and vehicles towed. As of the evening of February 13, 2022, the Ambassador Bridge has been fully reopened, and no delays at the border crossing are being reported, but efforts continue to ensure that the bridge remains open.

- Sarnia, Ontario: On February 8, 2022, two large groups of protestors conducted a blockade of the provincial highway leading to and from the Sarnia Blue Water Bridge. This port of entry is Canada's second busiest border crossing with imports and exports serving the oil and gas, perishable foods, livestock and automotive sectors. The protest resulted in the suspension of all outbound movement of commercial and traveller vehicles to the U.S. along with reduced inbound capacity for incoming conveyances. The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) were able to restore order to the immediate area of the port of entry after ten hours of border disruption. On February 9, 2022, members of one of the protest groups established a highway blockade approximately 30 kilometres east of Sarnia on the provincial highway, resulting in the diversion of international traffic to emergency detour routes to gain access to the border. This activity continued until February 14, 2022 when access to the portion of the highway was restored.
- Fort Erie, Ontario: On February 12, 2022, a large protest targeted the CBSA Peace Bridge port of entry at Fort Erie, Ontario. This port of entry is Canada's third busiest land border crossing responsible for millions of dollars in international trade each day of perishable goods, manufacturing components and courier shipments of personal and business goods being imported and exported. The protest disrupted inbound traffic for a portion of the day on February 12, 2022 and resulted in the blockade of outbound traffic until February 14, 2022 when the OPP and Niagara Regional Police were able to restore security of the trade corridor linking the provincial highway to the border crossing.
- Emerson, Manitoba: As of February 13, 2022, vehicles of the blockade remain north of the port of entry. Some local traveller traffic was able to enter Canada, however commercial shipments are unable to use the highway North of Emerson resulting in disruptions to live animal, perishable and manufactured goods shipments into Canada and exports to the U.S. The protesters have allowed some live animal shipments to proceed through the blockade for export to the U.S.
- Coutts, Alberta: The blockade began on January 29, 2022, resulting in the disruption of Canada and U.S. border traffic. This port of entry is a critical commercial border point for the movement of live animals, oil and gas, perishable and manufactured goods destined for Alberta and western Saskatchewan. As of February 14, 2022, the RCMP, who is the police of jurisdiction pursuant to the provincial Police Service Agreement, have arrested 11 individuals and seized a cache of weapons and ammunition. Four of these individuals were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, in addition to other offences. The RCMP restored access to the provincial highway North of Coutts on February 15, 2022 and border services were fully restored, but efforts continue to ensure that it remains open.

- Vancouver, British Columbia (BC), and Metro area: On February 12, 2022, several vehicles including a military-style vehicle broke through an RCMP barricade in south Surrey, BC, on their way to the Pacific Highway port of entry. Protesters forced the highway closure at the Canada-U.S. border in Surrey.

In addition, on February 12, 2022, police in Cornwall, Ontario warned of potential border delays and blockages due to protests.

These blockades and protests directly threaten the security of Canada's borders, with the potential to endanger the ability of Canada to manage the flow of goods and people across the border and the safety of CBSA officers and to undermine the trust and coordination between CBSA officials and their American partners. Additional blockades are anticipated. While Ontario's *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* authorizes persons to provide assistance, it specifically does not compel them to do so. Tow truck operators remain free to decline requests to tow vehicles that were part of the blockades and they have refused to render assistance to the government of Ontario. It was beyond the capacity of the province of Ontario to ensure in a timely manner that tow trucks could be used to clear vehicles. The emergency measures now allow the federal Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or any other person acting on their behalf to immediately compel individuals to provide and render essential goods and services for the removal, towing or storage of any vehicle or other object that is part of a blockade and provides that reasonable compensation will be payable. Individuals who suffer loss or damage because of actions taken under these Regulations may apply for compensation.

Threats were also made to block railway lines, which would result in significant disruptions. Canada's freight rail industry transports more than \$310 billion worth of goods each year on a network that runs from coast to coast. Canada's freight railways serve customers in almost every part of the Canadian economy: from manufacturing to the agricultural, natural resource, wholesale and retail sectors. In addition, freight railways have Canadian operating revenues of more than \$16 billion a year.

The impact on important trade corridors and the risk to the reputation of Canada as a stable, predictable and reliable location for investment may be jeopardized if disruptions continue. The current federal and provincial financial systems are ill-equipped to mitigate the adverse effects of the economic impact without additional measures. The *Emergency Economic Measures Order* requires a comprehensive list of financial service providers to determine whether any of the property in their possession or control belong to protesters participating in the illegal blockades and to cease dealing with those protesters. Financial service providers who would otherwise be outside federal jurisdiction are subject to the Order. Given the ability to move financial resources between financial service providers without regard to their geographic location or whether they are provincially- or federally-regulated, it is essential that all financial service providers be subject to the Order if protesters are to be prevented from accessing financial services. The importance of

this measure is highlighted by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's recent reporting about the crowdfunding website, GiveSendGo.com, which indicated that the majority of the donations to the protests were made by donors outside of Canada.

Before the new measures, in respect of insurance, provinces would only be able to cancel or suspend policies for vehicles registered in that province. Protestors from different provinces would not be subject to, for example, the Government of Ontario's powers under its declaration of a state of emergency to cancel licenses of vehicles participating in blockades or prohibited assemblies. The emergency measures now require insurance companies to cancel or suspend the insurance of any vehicle or person while that person or vehicle is taking part in a prohibited assembly as defined under the new *Emergency Measures Regulations*.

iii. the adverse effects resulting from the impacts of the blockades on Canada's relationship with its trading partners, including the U.S., that are detrimental to the interests of Canada

The U.S. has expressed concerns related to the economic impacts of blockades at the borders, as well as possible impacts on violent extremist movements. During a call with President Joe Biden on February 11, 2022, the critical importance of resolving access to the Ambassador Bridge and other ports of entry as quickly as possible was discussed, given their role as vital bilateral trade corridors, and as essential to the extensive interconnections between our two countries.

Disruptions at ports of entry have significant impacts on trade with U.S. partners and the already fragile supply chain, and have resulted in temporary closures of manufacturing sites, job loss, and loss of revenues. One week of the Ambassador Bridge blockade alone is estimated to have caused a total economic loss of \$51 million for U.S. working people and businesses in the automotive and transportation industry. Consequently, the protests have been the cause of significant criticism and concern from U.S. political, industry and labour leaders.

The Governor of Michigan has issued several statements expressing her frustration with the ongoing protests and blockade and the damage they are doing to her state and constituents. Similar frustrations have been voiced by the General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Canada-U.S. Business Association. The blockades and protests are of such concern to the U.S. government that the Department of Homeland Security Secretary has offered its assistance in ending the protests.

More generally, the protests and blockades are eroding confidence in Canada as a place to invest and do business. Politicians in Michigan have already speculated that disruptions in cross border trade may lead them to seek domestic, as opposed to Canadian, suppliers for automotive parts.

iv. the breakdown in the distribution chain and availability of essential goods, services and resources caused by the existing blockades and the risk that this breakdown will continue as blockades continue and increase in number

Canada has a uniquely vulnerable trade and transportation system. Relative to global competitors, Canadian products travel significantly further, through challenging geography and climate conditions. Moreover, trade and transport within Canada, and between Canada and the U.S. is highly integrated.

The closure of, and threats against, crucial ports of entry along the Canada-U.S. border has not only had an adverse impact on Canada's economy, it has also imperiled the welfare of Canadians by disrupting the transport of crucial goods, medical supplies, food, and fuel across the U.S.-Canada border. A failure to keep international crossings open could result in a shortage of crucial medicine, food and fuel.

In addition to the blockades along the border, protesters attempted to impede access to the MacDonald-Cartier International Airport in Ottawa and threatened to blockade railway lines. The result of a railway blockade would be significant. As noted above, Canada's freight rail industry transports more than \$310 billion worth of goods each year on a network that runs from coast to coast. Canada's freight railways serve customers in almost every part of the Canadian economy: from manufacturing, to the agricultural, natural resource, wholesale and retail sectors.

v. the potential for an increase in the level of unrest and violence that would further threaten the safety and security of Canadians

The protests and blockades pose severe risks to public safety. While municipal and provincial authorities have taken decisive action in key affected areas, such as law enforcement activity at the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, considerable effort was necessary to restore access to the site and will be required to maintain access.

There is significant evidence of illegal activity to date and the situation across the country remains concerning, volatile and unpredictable. The Freedom Convoy could also lead to an increase in the number of individuals who support ideologically motivated violent extremism (IMVE) and the prospect for serious violence. Proponents of IMVE are driven by a range of influences rather than a singular belief system. IMVE radicalization is more often caused by a combination of ideas and grievances resulting in a personalized worldview. The resulting worldview often centres on the willingness to incite, enable or mobilize violence.

On February 14, 2022, the RCMP arrested numerous individuals in Coutts, Alberta associated with a known IMVE group who had been engaged with the protests and seized a cache of firearms with a large quantity of ammunition, which indicates that there are elements within this movement that intend to engage in violence. Four of these individuals were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, in addition to other offences.

Since the convoy began, there has been a significant increase in the number and duration of incidents involving criminality associated with public order events related to anti-public health measures and there have been serious threats of violence assessed to be politically or ideologically motivated. Two bomb threats were made to Vancouver hospitals and numerous suspicious packages containing rhetoric that references the hanging of politicians and potentially noxious substances were sent to offices of Members of Parliament in Nova Scotia. While a link to the convoy has not yet been established in either case, these threats are consistent with an overall uptick in threats made against public officials and health care workers. A number of threats were noted regarding the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border demonstration set for February 12, 2022, including a call to bring “arms” to respond to police if necessary. An Ottawa tow truck operator reported that he received death threats from protest supporters who mistakenly believed he provided assistance to the police.

The Sûreté du Québec (SQ) has been dealing with multiple threats arising from the protests. In early February, 2022, the SQ was called in to provide protection to the National Assembly in response to the convoy protests in Quebec City. Some individuals associated with the protests had threatened to take up arms and attack the National Assembly. This led to all parties at the National Assembly strongly denouncing all threats of violence. While that protest was not accompanied by violence, the threat has not ended; the protesters have stated that they plan to return on February 19, 2022. At the same time, the SQ is also dealing with threats of protests and blockades along Quebec’s border with New York State. This requires the SQ to deploy resources to establish checkpoints and ensure that crucial ports of entry remain open.

Other incidents which have occurred during the course of the blockades point to efforts by U.S.-based supporters of IMVE to join protests in Canada, or to conduct sympathetic disruptive blockades on the U.S. side of ports of entry. In some cases, individuals were openly carrying weapons. U.S.-based individuals, some openly espousing violent extremist rhetoric, have employed a variety of social media and other methods to express support for the ongoing blockades, to advocate for further disruptions, and to make threats of serious violence against Canadian law enforcement and the Government of Canada.

Several individuals with U.S. status have attempted to enter Canada with the stated purpose of joining the blockades. One high profile individual is known to have openly expressed opposition to COVID-19-related health measures, including vaccine mandates and has attempted to import

materials to Canada for the express purpose of supporting individuals participating in the blockades.

As of February 14, 2022, approximately 500 vehicles, most of them commercial trucks, were parked in Ottawa's downtown core. There have been reports of protesters engaging in hate crimes, breaking into businesses and residences, and threatening law enforcement and Ottawa residents.

Protesters have refused to comply with injunctions covering downtown Ottawa and the Ambassador Bridge and recent legislation enacted by the Ontario Government under the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* (Ontario Regulation 71/22), which makes it illegal and punishable to block and impede the movement of goods, people and services along critical infrastructure. In Ottawa, the Ottawa Police Service has been unable to enforce the rule of law in the downtown core due to the overwhelming volume of protesters and the Police's ability to respond to other emergencies has been hampered by the flooding of Ottawa's 911 hotline, including by individuals from outside Canada. The occupation of the downtown core has also hindered the ability of emergency medical responders to attend medical emergencies in a timely way and has led to the cancellation of many medical appointments.

The inability of municipal and provincial authorities to enforce the law or control the protests may lead to a further reduction in public confidence in police and other Canadian institutions.

The situation in downtown Ottawa also impedes the proper functioning of the federal government and the ability of federal government officials and other workers to enter their workplaces in the downtown core safely.

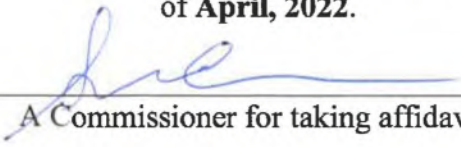
Furthermore, the protests jeopardize Canada's ability to fulfil its obligations under the *Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations* as a host of the diplomatic community and pose risks to foreign embassies, their staff and their access to their diplomatic premises.

Conclusion

The ongoing Freedom Convoy 2022 has created a critical, urgent, temporary situation that is national in scope and cannot effectively be dealt with under any other law of Canada. The blockades of the ports of entry have disrupted the transportation of crucial medicine, goods, fuel and food to Canadians and are causing significant adverse effects on Canada's economy, relationship with trading partners and supply chains. These trade disruptions, the increase in criminal activity, the occupation of downtown Ottawa and the threats of violence and presence of firearms at protests – along with the other reasons detailed above – constitute a public order emergency, an emergency that arises from threats to the security of Canada and that is so serious as to be a national emergency. The types of measures set out in the February 14, 2022 *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency* are necessary in order to supplement

provincial and territorial authorities to address the blockades and occupation and to restore public order, the rule of law and confidence in Canada's institutions. The measures have been carefully tailored such that any potential effects on rights protected under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* are reasonable and proportionate in the circumstances.

This is **Exhibit "B"** referred to
in the affidavit of
Steven Shragge
Affirmed before me this 4th day
of **April, 2022**.



A Commissioner for taking affidavits

CSB: 63497W

Minister of Public Safety



Ministre de la Sécurité publique

Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations

February 16, 2022

Report to the Houses of Parliament: *Emergencies Act* Consultations

Background and the Requirement to Consult

On February 14, 2022, the Governor in Council declared a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*. Section 25 of the Act requires the Governor in Council to consult the Lieutenant Governor in Council of each province with respect to a proposal to declare a public order emergency. A report of these consultations must be laid before each House of Parliament within seven sitting days after the declaration is issued, in accordance with section 58 of the Act.

Engagement

Since the crisis began in late January, federal ministers and officials have continuously engaged provinces and territories, municipalities, and law enforcement agencies to assess the situation and to offer the support and assistance of the Government of Canada. Staff in the Prime Minister's Office and in various Minister's offices had ongoing communications with Premiers' offices and related ministers' offices throughout this period. Examples of engagement with provincial, municipal, and international partners include the following:

- There has been regular engagement with the City of Ottawa in relation to requests for federal support. This includes the request from the City of Ottawa for policing services (February 7, 2022 letter to the Prime Minister from the Ottawa Mayor and the Chair of the Ottawa Police Services Board).
 - The Prime Minister spoke to the Mayor of Ottawa on January 31 and February 8, 2022 about the illegal occupation in Ottawa.
 - Trilateral meetings took place on February 7, 8, and 10, 2022 with the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness, the Minister of Public Safety, the Mayor of Ottawa, the City Manager of Ottawa, and the Chief of Ottawa Police Services. The Minister also spoke with the Solicitor General of Ontario on February 7, 2022 to discuss the work of the tripartite table.
 - Staff from the Office of the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness have been in regular contact with the Office of the Premier of Ontario, as well as the Deputy Mayor of Ottawa.
 - The President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness also spoke with the President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police on February 3 and 13, 2022 on support for the Ottawa Police Service.

- The President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness also spoke with the President of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities on February 3, 2022 about the situation in Ottawa.
- There has also been regular engagement with municipal and provincial officials concerning the Ambassador Bridge, including on a request for assistance received from the City of Windsor on February 9, 2022.
 - The Prime Minister spoke with the Premier of Ontario on February 9, 2022, and the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities spoke with the Premier of Ontario (February 10 and 11, 2022) regarding measures being taken by the Province in relation to the Ambassador Bridge.
 - The Prime Minister spoke to the Mayor of Windsor on February 10, 2022 about the blockade at the Ambassador Bridge.
 - The Prime Minister spoke with the President of the United States on February 11, 2022. The leaders discussed the critical importance of resolving access to the Ambassador Bridge and other ports of entry as quickly as possible.
 - The Minister of Transport spoke with Ontario's Minister of Transportation on February 9, 2022 about the blockades at border crossings. The Minister also spoke with the Mayor of Windsor on February 11, 2022 concerning the Ambassador Bridge.
 - Staff from the Office of the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness and the Office of the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities have also been in regular contact with the City of Windsor.
- The Minister of Public Safety engaged the Premier of Ontario on February 9, 2022. The Minister has also been in regular contact with the Mayor of Ottawa and the Mayor of Windsor, including through the tripartite discussions. His staff have also engaged with both Mayors' offices. The Office of the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities engaged the Office of the Minister of Transportation of Ontario on February 7, 2022, and was in regular contact with the Office of the Premier of Ontario.
- The Office of the Prime Minister has also had ongoing discussions with the Office of the Premier of Ontario regarding the Ottawa, Windsor, and Sarnia blockades in the weeks leading up to the declaration. These conversations made it clear that more federal support was needed.

- There has been regular engagement with provincial officials concerning the Coutts port of entry, including the Province's request for assistance in relation to tow truck capacity (February 5, 2022 letter to Ministers of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness from the Alberta Minister of Municipal Affairs).
 - The Minister of Public Safety engaged with the Premier of Alberta on February 2 and 9, 2022, and with the Premier and the Acting Minister of Justice and Solicitor General of Alberta on February 7, 2022. The Minister also engaged the Acting Minister of Justice and Solicitor General of Alberta on February 1, 5, and 9, 2022.
 - The Minister of Transport spoke with Alberta's Minister of Transportation on February 5 and 9, 2022.
 - The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities communicated with the Premier of Alberta on February 10 and 11, 2022.
- Ministers also engaged counterparts in other provinces:
 - The Minister of Transport spoke with Manitoba's Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure on February 12, 2022 concerning the Emerson port of entry.
 - The President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness spoke with the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Deputy Premier of British Columbia on February 5 and 13, 2022 to discuss protests in Victoria and how the federal government could assist if circumstances required, including mutual emergency legislation.
 - In support of his Cabinet colleagues and on behalf of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities also communicated with the premiers of Nova Scotia (February 12, 2022), New Brunswick (February 12, 2022), Newfoundland and Labrador (February 12, 2022), and British Columbia (February 13, 2022) to ask about the current status and to offer federal support to help the provinces respond to the disruption and blockades.

Federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) officials have also met on a multilateral and bilateral basis, including the following:

- Public Safety Canada officials shared information on the ongoing situation and the use of authorities. This included:

- The FPT Crime Prevention and Policing Committee (CPPC) held an ad hoc meeting on February 7, 2022 at the deputy minister level.
 - The FPT CPPC Committee met at the assistant deputy minister level on February 1 and 11, 2022.
 - Discussions took place with assistant deputy ministers from Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta on February 13, 2022, and with Ontario and Manitoba on February 14, 2022.
- Transport Canada officials gathered and shared information with PT transport ministries on PT tools/actions being considered to manage the convoys, including potential infraction and enforcement regimes under the respective jurisdictions' motor vehicle safety legislation. This included:
 - The ADM-level table of the Council of Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety met twice, on February 4 and 8, 2022.
 - Calls took place with Alberta and Ontario on February 5, 2022, with Ontario on February 6 and 7, 2022, and with Alberta on February 7, 2022.

The Government of Canada also engaged Indigenous leaders regarding the blockades. For example, the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations spoke with the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, the President of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the President of the Métis National Council, the Grand Chief of Akwesasne, and the Grand Chief of the Manitoba Southern Chief's Organization.

The decisions on next steps and to consult premiers on the *Emergencies Act* was informed by all of the federal ministerial and senior official engagement with provinces since the onset of the crisis.

Consultations on the Emergencies Act with First Ministers

The Prime Minister convened a First Ministers' Meeting on February 14, 2022, to consult premiers on whether to declare a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*. The Prime Minister was joined by the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and the Minister of Public Safety. All premiers participated.

The Prime Minister explained why the declaration of a public order emergency might be necessary and formally consulted premiers. The Minister of Justice outlined potential measures the Government of Canada was contemplating to take under the *Emergencies Act* to supplement the measures in the provinces' jurisdiction and respond to the urgent and

unprecedented situation. The Prime Minister asked what measures could be supplemented through the *Emergencies Act* by using proportional, time-limited authorities.

Each premier was given the opportunity to provide his/her perspectives on the current situation – both nationally and in their own jurisdiction – and whether a declaration of public order emergency should be issued. A variety of views and perspectives were shared at the meeting. Some premiers indicated support for the proposed measures as necessary to resolve the current situation, noting they would be focused on targeted areas, time-limited, and would be subject to ongoing engagement. Other premiers did not feel the *Emergencies Act* was needed at this time, arguing that provincial and municipal governments have sufficient authority to address the situation in their respective jurisdictions. Some premiers expressed caution that invoking the *Emergencies Act* could escalate the situation.

While the views expressed at the First Ministers' Meeting were shared in confidence, premiers provided their perspectives in public statements following the First Ministers' Meeting.

- The Premier of Ontario said he supports the federal government's decision to provide additional tools to help police resolve the situation in the nation's capital. He said he expressed to the Prime Minister that these measures should be targeted and time-limited.
- The Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador said that he supports invoking the *Emergencies Act* on a time limited basis to bolster the response to deal with unacceptable behaviour within blockades, infringing on the rights of law-abiding Canadians.
- British Columbia's Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Deputy Premier also said that the Province supported the use of the *Emergencies Act*, according to media reports.
- The Premier of Quebec said that he opposed the application of the *Emergencies Act* in Quebec, stating that municipal police and the Sûreté du Québec have control of the situation, and arguing that the use of the Act would be divisive.
- The Premier of Alberta tweeted that Alberta's Government is opposed to the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*, arguing that Alberta has all the legal tools and operational resources required to maintain order. He also expressed concern that invocation of the *Emergencies Act* could escalate a tense situation.
- The Premier of Saskatchewan issued the following tweet: "The illegal blockades must end, but police already have sufficient tools to enforce the law and clear the blockades, as they did over the weekend in Windsor. Therefore, Saskatchewan does not support the Trudeau government invoking the *Emergencies Act*. If the federal government does proceed with

this measure, I would hope it would only be invoked in provinces that request it, as the legislation allows.”

- The Premier of Manitoba issued a statement in which she noted that the situation in each province and territory is very different and she is not currently satisfied the *Emergencies Act* should be applied in Manitoba. She said that in her view, the sweeping effects and signals associated with the never-before-used *Emergencies Act* are not constructive in Manitoba, where caution must be taken against overreach and unintended negative consequences.
- The Premier of New Brunswick, the Premier of Nova Scotia, and the Premier of Prince Edward Island have also commented that they do not believe the *Emergencies Act* is necessary in their respective provinces, stating that policing services have sufficient authority to enforce the law.
- The premiers of Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut provided feedback during the First Ministers' Meeting, although have not issued public statements.

During the First Ministers' Meeting, the Prime Minister emphasized that a final decision had not yet been made, and that the discussion amongst First Ministers would inform the Government of Canada's decision.

There was further engagement with provinces following the First Ministers' Meeting and prior to the Government of Canada's decision to declare a public order emergency on February 14, 2022:

- The Office of the Prime Minister spoke with the Office of the Premier of British Columbia, as Chair of the Council of the Federation, before the Government of Canada's decision was made on February 14, 2022 to offer briefings to premiers' offices, and to explain the role of provinces and territories under the *Emergencies Act*.
- The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities communicated with his Quebec counterpart on the *Emergencies Act*. The Minister of Canadian Heritage and Quebec Lieutenant also connected with Quebec's Deputy Premier and Minister of Public Safety and Quebec's Minister of Finance, and officials from the Prime Minister's Office engaged with the Office of the Premier of Quebec.
- The Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities also engaged the Premier of Ontario and received feedback from the Premier of Saskatchewan.

- The Office of the Prime Minister spoke with the Office of the Premier of Ontario and the Office of the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador on February 14, 2022 to explain the rationale and implementation of the *Emergencies Act*.

The Prime Minister considered all of the comments shared at the First Ministers' Meeting, as well as the many other sources of information and intelligence. He announced his intention to invoke the *Emergencies Act* with targeted, time-limited measures that would complement provincial and municipal authorities late in the day on February 14, 2022.

On February 15, 2022 the Prime Minister wrote to all premiers, outlining the reasons why the Government of Canada decided to declare a public order emergency and described the types of measures that would be available under the Act. The letter responded to issues raised during the discussion, particularly on whether the declaration of a public order emergency should apply nationally. For example, the letter emphasized that the measures would be applied to targeted areas; that measures would supplement, rather than replace, provincial and municipal authorities; that these are tools that could be employed by police of local jurisdiction, at their discretion; and that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be engaged only when requested by local authorities. The letter also emphasized the Government of Canada's strong interest in further engagement and collaboration with provinces and territories on these issues.

Next Steps

Consistent with the *Emergencies Act's* requirements, the Government of Canada is committed to ongoing consultation and collaboration with the provinces and territories to ensure that the federal response complements the efforts of their governments. Ongoing consultation will also be necessary should there be a need to modify or extend existing orders under the *Emergencies Act*.

Supported by their officials, Ministers engaged with their counterparts following the First Ministers' Meeting, and will continue to engage provinces and territories on an ongoing basis. They will be available to quickly respond to specific issues or situations, as they arise. More recent engagement includes:

- The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada spoke with his Quebec counterpart on February 14, 2022 about the *Emergencies Act*.
- The Minister of Transport spoke with British Columbia's Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure on February 14, 2022 about blockades at border crossings. The Ministers discussed how the *Emergencies Act* can assist law enforcement.

- The Minister of Transport spoke with Nova Scotia's Minister of Public Works on February 15, 2022 and provided an overview of the emergency measures being taken under the *Emergencies Act*.
- On February 15, 2022, representatives from the Justice Minister's Office spoke with the Mayor of Winnipeg about the *Emergencies Act*. In a statement on February 15, 2022, the Mayor said he is grateful the federal government is "taking action to make additional tools available to assist with the quick and peaceful end to the unlawful occupations."
- A briefing for PT Deputy Ministers of Intergovernmental Affairs took place on February 15, 2022. A follow-up meeting is scheduled for February 17, 2022. FPT Deputy Ministers of Intergovernmental Affairs will continue to engage on these issues through regular and ongoing communications.
- A briefing is planned for February 16, 2022 for Assistant Deputy Ministers in provincial and territorial ministries of Public Safety, Transportation, the Solicitor General, and Intergovernmental Affairs.
- Collaboration through policing services will also continue. On February 15, 2022, the Interim Chief of the Ottawa Police Service stated that with new resources from policing partners and tools from both the provincial and federal governments, the Ottawa Police Service believe they now have the resources and power to bring a safe end to this occupation. Ottawa's Deputy Police Chief further commented that there is collaboration on the application of the *Emergencies Act* in Ottawa.
- There will be weekly engagement by the Minister of Public Safety with his provincial and territorial counterparts.

The Government of Canada will continue to gather and assess feedback through these ongoing engagements to assess the orders and regulations under the *Emergencies Act* and to ensure a coordinated and effective response on behalf of Canadians.

Annex:

- Letter from the Prime Minister to premiers

Annex: Letter from the Prime Minister to premiers

Dear Premier:

I would like to thank you for the productive conversation we had at the First Ministers' Meeting on February 14, 2022, where we consulted you on the declaration of a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*.

I recognize many Canadians, including myself, are frustrated with the pandemic, and with having our lives disrupted for two years. However, while some protestors have participated to demonstrate their fatigue and frustration with public health measures, this is no longer the motivation of many of the participants and organizers. We are seeing activity that is a threat to our democracy and that is undermining the public's trust in our institutions.

The Government of Canada believes firmly in the right to peaceful protest. But as we discussed, the activities taking place across the country have gone well beyond peaceful protest. These are organized events, and the situation is very volatile. While this may have started in Ottawa, we are seeing flare-ups in almost every jurisdiction.

We are facing significant economic disruptions, with the breakdown of supply chains. This is costing Canadians their jobs and undermining our economic and national security, with potentially significant impacts on the health and safety of Canadians. It is affecting Canada's reputation internationally, hurting trade and commerce, and undermining confidence and trust in our institutions.

Given that this situation is escalating, we each have to look at all possible measures to resolve the current challenges as quickly as possible. We believe that we have reached the point where there is a national emergency arising from threats to Canada's security. That is why the Government of Canada has determined it is necessary to take action to protect Canadians and safeguard our economy by declaring a public order emergency under the *Emergencies Act*.

The declaration of a public order emergency serves as authority for Canada to enact measures under paragraph 19(1) of the *Emergencies Act*. During our

call, Minister Lametti highlighted six types of temporary, time-limited measures that could be adopted under the *Emergencies Act*:

1. Regulation and prohibition of public assemblies that lead to a breach of the peace other than lawful advocacy, protest, or dissent

What we are seeing in Ottawa and at the Ambassador Bridge are not lawful protests. Examples of measures could include: prohibiting minors from participating in an unlawful activity; prohibiting foreign nationals from entering Canada to participate in an illegal gathering; removing foreign nationals from Canada when appropriate; and adding to the list of offences that qualify as inadmissible criteria for entry into Canada.

2. Designating and securing places where blockades are to be prohibited

This could include geographically limited application at borders, approaches to borders, other critical infrastructure, or the City of Ottawa.

3. Directing persons to render essential services to relieve impacts of blockades on Canada's economy

This could include tow trucks and their drivers, for compensation.

4. Authorizing or directing financial institutions to render essential services to relieve impact of blockades

This could include regulating and prohibiting the use of property to fund or support the blockades.

5. Measures enabling the RCMP to enforce municipal by laws and provincial offences where required, and if asked by local authorities

All measures enacted pursuant to the *Emergencies Act* would be enforceable by municipal and provincial police services; the RCMP can contribute if asked to do so.

6. The imposition of fines or imprisonment for contravention of any order or regulation made under section 19 of the *Emergencies Act*

Our Government recognizes the importance of coordinating with provinces, territories, and municipalities to ensure the safety and security of Canadians.

Targeted, time-limited, and proportional measures under the *Emergencies Act* would provide further support to police within your jurisdiction. This is not about displacing provincial or territorial jurisdiction, or superseding measures you have in place. This is about supplementing measures in your jurisdiction with additional legal authorities to give local law enforcement the maximum leverage to be able to uphold the rule of law and deal with the situation we are facing. We are not proposing to have the RCMP or any other authority supplant local law enforcement; rather, we wish to expand the range of tools available to law enforcement at all levels. We want to ensure that the federal response complements the efforts that your governments and municipalities continue to make to bring stability to the nation. The federal government continues to stand by to assist with resource asks, if and when required, to deal with the current situation.

I appreciate the views you shared yesterday on our call and I can assure you that they have been taken into account in the approaches we are taking, and will also inform the consultation report which will be tabled with the motion confirming the declaration. In addition to our discussions to date, briefings and discussions amongst officials in the coming days will also be useful. Consultation and coordination will continue to be essential on implementation which is consistent with the requirements of the *Emergencies Act* for consultations.

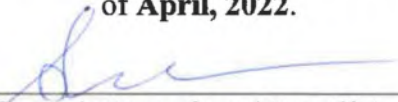
I would like to thank you, once again, for the discussion we have had on the *Emergencies Act* and I look forward to continue to get your perspective through this ongoing, consultative process. The federal government will continuously monitor and assess the implementation of the powers and authorities under the *Emergencies Act*, and stands ready to be able to respond to any need that emerges from premiers. The Minister of Public Safety will also have regular updates with his counterparts. Please follow up with me, or with Ministers Lametti, Mendicino, or LeBlanc, should you wish to discuss these matters further.

I am forwarding, for their information, a copy of this letter to David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada; Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; William Sterling Blair,

President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Emergency Preparedness; Marco E. L. Mendicino, Minister of Public Safety; and Dominic LeBlanc, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities.

Sincerely,

This is **Exhibit "C"** referred to
in the affidavit of
Steven Shragge
Affirmed before me this 4th day
of **April, 2022**.



A Commissioner for taking affidavits

LSO 63497W

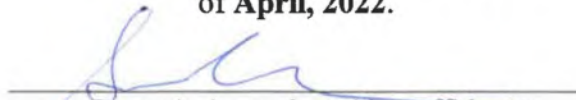
Motion for Confirmation of a Declaration of Emergency

That, pursuant to section 58 of the *Emergencies Act*, this House confirm the declaration of a public order emergency proclaimed on February 14, 2022.

Motion de ratification de la déclaration de situation de crise

Que, conformément à l'article 58 de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence*, cette Chambre ratifie la déclaration d'état d'urgence proclamée le 14 février 2022.

This is **Exhibit "D"** referred to
in the affidavit of
Steven Shragge
Affirmed before me this 4th day
of **April, 2022**.



A Commissioner for taking affidavits

LSO: 63497W



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

44th PARLIAMENT, 1st SESSION

44^e LÉGISLATURE, 1^{re} SESSION

JOURNALS

No. 36

Monday, February 21, 2022

7:00 a.m.

JOURNAUX

N° 36

Le lundi 21 février 2022

7 heures

The clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

Whereupon, Mrs. Hughes (Algoma—Manitoulin—Kapusking), Assistant Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole, took the chair, pursuant to Standing Order 8.

PRAYER

STATUTORY ORDER

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Mendicino (Minister of Public Safety), seconded by Mr. Trudeau (Prime Minister), — That, pursuant to section 58 of the Emergencies Act, this House confirm the declaration of a public order emergency proclaimed on February 14, 2022.

The debate continued.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

Pursuant to Standing Order 31, members made statements.

ORAL QUESTIONS

Pursuant to Standing Order 30(5), the House proceeded to Oral Questions.

DAILY ROUTINE OF BUSINESS

Tabling of Documents

Pursuant to Standing Order 32(2), Ms. Dabrusin (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Natural Resources and to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change) laid upon the table, — Document entitled "Green Municipal Fund Annual Report 2020-2021". — Sessional Paper No. 8525-441-8.

Le greffier informe la Chambre de l'absence inévitable du Président.

Sur ce, M^{me} Hughes (Algoma—Manitoulin—Kapusking), vice-présidente adjointe de la Chambre et vice-présidente des comités pléniers, assume la présidence, conformément à l'article 8 du Règlement.

PRIÈRE

ORDRE LÉGAL

La Chambre reprend l'étude de la motion de M. Mendicino (ministre de la Sécurité publique), appuyé par M. Trudeau (premier ministre), — Que, conformément à l'article 58 de la Loi sur les mesures d'urgence, cette Chambre ratifie la déclaration d'état d'urgence proclamée le 14 février 2022.

Le débat se poursuit.

DÉCLARATIONS DE DÉPUTÉS

Conformément à l'article 31 du Règlement, des députés font des déclarations.

QUESTIONS ORALES

Conformément à l'article 30(5) du Règlement, la Chambre procède à la période de questions orales.

AFFAIRES COURANTES ORDINAIRES

Dépôt de documents

Conformément à l'article 32(2) du Règlement, M^{me} Dabrusin (secrétaire parlementaire du ministre des Ressources naturelles et du ministre de l'Environnement et du Changement climatique) dépose sur le bureau, — Document intitulé « Rapport annuel 2020-2021 du Fonds municipal vert ». — Document parlementaire n° 8525-441-8.

Presenting Reports from Committees

Ms. Chagger (Waterloo), from the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs, presented the third report of the committee (items to remain votable). — Sessional Paper No. 8510-441-23.

Pursuant to Standing Order 91.1(2), the report was deemed concurred in.

STATUTORY ORDER

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Mendicino (Minister of Public Safety), seconded by Mr. Trudeau (Prime Minister), — That, pursuant to section 58 of the Emergencies Act, this House confirm the declaration of a public order emergency proclaimed on February 14, 2022.

The debate continued.

At 7:30 p.m., pursuant to order made Thursday, February 17, 2022, the Assistant Deputy Speaker interrupted the proceedings.

The question was put on the motion and it was agreed to on the following division:

(Division No. 32 — Vote n° 32)

YEAS: 185, NAYS: 151

Présentation de rapports de comités

M^{me} Chagger (Waterloo), du Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre, présente le troisième rapport du Comité (affaires qui demeurent votables). — Document parlementaire n° 8510-441-23.

Conformément à l'article 91.1(2) du Règlement, le rapport est réputé adopté.

ORDRE LÉGAL

La Chambre reprend l'étude de la motion de M. Mendicino (ministre de la Sécurité publique), appuyé par M. Trudeau (premier ministre), — Que, conformément à l'article 58 de la Loi sur les mesures d'urgence, cette Chambre ratifie la déclaration d'état d'urgence proclamée le 14 février 2022.

Le débat se poursuit.

À 19 h 30, conformément à l'ordre adopté le jeudi 17 février 2022, la vice-présidente adjointe interrompt les délibérations.

La motion, mise aux voix, est agréée par le vote suivant :

POUR : 185, CONTRE : 151

YEAS — POUR

Aldag
Anandasangaree
Ashton
Bains
Beech
Bittle
Blois
Brière
Chagger
Chen

Cormier
Davies
Diab
Duclos
Ehsassi
Fillmore
Fragiskatos
Gaheer
Gerretsen
Hajdu
Holland
Hutchings
Jaczek
Jowhari
Khalid
Kwan
Lamoureux
LeBlanc
Longfield
MacGregor
Masse
McDonald (Avalon)

Alghabra
Angus
Atwin
Baker
Bendayan
Blaikie
Boissonnault
Cannings
Chahal
Chiang

Coteau
Desjarlais
Dong
Duguid
El-Khoury
Fisher
Fraser
Garneau
Gould
Hanley
Housefather
Iacono
Johns
Julian
Khera
Lalonde
Lapointe
Lebouthillier
Louis (Kitchener—Conestoga)
MacKinnon (Gatineau)
Mathysen
McGuinty

Ali
Arseneault
Bachrach
Barron
Bennett
Blair
Boulerice
Carr
Champagne
Collins (Hamilton East—Stoney Creek)
Dabrusin
Dhaliwal
Drouin
Duncan (Etobicoke North)
Erskine-Smith
Fonseca
Freeland
Garrison
Green
Hardie
Hughes
Idlout
Joly
Kayabaga
Koutrakis
Lambropoulos
Lattanzio
Lightbound
MacAulay (Cardigan)
Maloney
May (Cambridge)
McKay

Anand
Arya
Badawey
Battiste
Bibeau
Blaney
Bradford
Casey
Chatel
Collins (Victoria)

Damoff
Dhillon
Dubourg
Dzerowicz
Fergus
Fortier
Fry
Gazan
Guilbeault
Hepfner
Hussen
Ien
Jones
Kelloway
Kusmierczyk
Lametti
Lauzon
Long
MacDonald (Malpeque)
Martinez Ferrada
May (Saanich—Gulf Islands)
McKinnon (Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam)

McLeod	McPherson	Mendès	Mendicino
Miao	Miller	Morrissey	Murray
Naqvi	Ng	Noormohamed	O'Connell
Oliphant	O'Regan	Petitpas Taylor	Powlowski
Qualtrough	Robillard	Rodriguez	Rogers
Romanado	Sahota	Sajjan	Saks
Samson	Sarai	Scarpaleggia	Schiefke
Serré	Sgro	Shanahan	Sheehan
Sidhu (Brampton East)	Sidhu (Brampton South)	Singh	Sorbara
Spengemann	St-Onge	Sudds	Tassi
Taylor Roy	Thompson	Trudeau	Turnbull
Valdez	Van Bynen	van Koeverden	Vandal
Vandenbeld	Virani	Vuong	Weiler
Wilkinson	Yip	Zahid	Zarrillo
Zuberi — 185			

NAYS — CONTRE

Abouttaif	Aitchison	Albas	Allison
Arnold	Baldinelli	Barlow	Barrett
Barsalou-Duval	Beaulieu	Benzen	Bergen
Bergeron	Berthold	Bérubé	Bezan
Blanchet	Blanchette-Joncas	Block	Bragdon
Brassard	Brock	Brunelle-Duceppe	Calkins
Caputo	Carrie	Chabot	Chambers
Champoux	Chong	Cooper	Dalton
Dancho	Davidson	DeBellefeuille	Deltell
Desbiens	Desilets	Doherty	Dowdall
Dreeshen	Duncan (Stormont—Dundas— South Glengarry)	Ellis	Epp
Falk (Battlefords—Lloydminster)	Falk (Provencher)	Fast	Ferreri
Findlay	Fortin	Gallant	Garon
Gaudreau	Généreux	Genuis	Gill
Gladu	Godin	Goodridge	Gourde
Gray	Hallan	Hoback	Jeneroux
Kelly	Kitchen	Kmiec	Kram
Kramp-Neuman	Kurek	Kusie	Lake
Lantsman	Larouche	Lawrence	Lehoux
Lemire	Lewis (Essex)	Lewis (Haldimand—Norfolk)	Liepert
Lloyd	Lobb	MacKenzie	Maguire
Martel	Mazier	McCauley (Edmonton West)	McLean
Melillo	Michaud	Moore	Morantz
Morrice	Morrison	Motz	Muys
Nater	Normandin	O'Toole	Patzer
Paul-Hus	Pauzé	Perkins	Perron
Plamondon	Poillievre	Rayes	Redekopp
Reid	Rempel Garner	Richards	Roberts
Rood	Ruff	Savard-Tremblay	Scheer
Schmale	Seeback	Shields	Shipley
Simard	Sinclair-Desgagné	Small	Soroka
Steinley	Ste-Marie	Stewart	Strahl
Stubbs	Thériault	Therrien	Thomas
Tochor	Tolmie	Trudel	Uppal
Van Popta	Vecchio	Vidal	Vien
Viersen	Vignola	Villemure	Vis
Wagantall	Warkentin	Waugh	Webber
Williams	Williamson	Zimmer — 151	

PAIRED — PAIRÉS

Nil—Aucun

RETURNS AND REPORTS DEPOSITED WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Pursuant to Standing Order 32(1), papers deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the table as follows:

— by Mr. Champagne (Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry) — List of Commissions issued for the year 2021, pursuant to the Public Officers Act, R.S. 1985, c. P-31, s. 4. — Sessional Paper No. 8560-441-413-01. (*Pursuant to Standing Order 32(5), permanently referred to the Standing Committee on Industry and Technology*)

— by Mr. Wilkinson (Minister of Natural Resources) — Report on the administration and enforcement of the Energy Efficiency Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, pursuant to the Energy Efficiency Act, S.C. 1992, c. 36, s. 36. — Sessional Paper No. 8560-441-375-01. (*Pursuant to Standing Order 32(5), permanently referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources*)

ADJOURNMENT

At 8:23 p.m., pursuant to order made Thursday, February 17, 2022, the Assistant Deputy Speaker adjourned the House until Monday, February 28, 2022, at 11:00 a.m., pursuant to order made Thursday, February 17, 2022.

ÉTATS ET RAPPORTS DÉPOSÉS AUPRÈS DU GREFFIER DE LA CHAMBRE

Conformément à l'article 32(1) du Règlement, des documents remis au greffier de la Chambre sont déposés sur le bureau de la Chambre comme suit :

— par M. Champagne (ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et de l'Industrie) — Liste des commissions émises durant l'année 2021, conformément à la Loi sur les fonctionnaires publics, L.R. 1985, ch. P-31, art. 4. — Document parlementaire n° 8560-441-413-01. (*Conformément à l'article 32(5) du Règlement, renvoi en permanence au Comité permanent de l'industrie et de la technologie*)

— par M. Wilkinson (ministre des Ressources naturelles) — Rapport sur l'administration et l'application de la Loi sur l'efficacité énergétique pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 2021, conformément à la Loi sur l'efficacité énergétique, L.C. 1992, ch. 36, art. 36. — Document parlementaire n° 8560-441-375-01. (*Conformément à l'article 32(5) du Règlement, renvoi en permanence au Comité permanent des ressources naturelles*)

AJOURNEMENT

À 20 h 23, conformément à l'ordre adopté le jeudi 17 février 2022, la vice-présidente adjointe ajourne la Chambre jusqu'au lundi 28 février 2022, à 11 heures, conformément à l'ordre adopté le jeudi 17 février 2022.